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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Dec 17	The CA Lexicon available in the CAPLUS and CA files
NEWS 3	Feb 06	Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
NEWS 4	Feb 16	TOXLINE no longer being updated
NEWS 5	Apr 23	Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
NEWS 6	Apr 23	PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS 7	May 07	DGENE Reload
NEWS 8	Jun 20	Published patent applications (A1) are now in USPATFULL
NEWS 9	JUL 13	New SDI alert frequency now available in Derwent's DWPI and DPCI
NEWS 10	Aug 23	In-process records and more frequent updates now in MEDLINE
NEWS 11	Aug 23	PAGE IMAGES FOR 1947-1966 RECORDS IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS 12	Aug 23	Adis Newsletters (ADISNEWS) now available on STN
NEWS 13	Sep 17	IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change to PHARMASEARCH
NEWS 14	Oct 09	Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents Index
NEWS 15	Oct 09	Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS 16	Oct 15	Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
NEWS 17	Oct 22	Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS 18	Oct 22	DGENE GETSIM has been improved
NEWS 19	Oct 29	AAASD no longer available
NEWS 20	Nov 19	New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS 21	Nov 19	TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
NEWS 22	Nov 29	COPPERLIT now available on STN
NEWS 23	Nov 29	DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
NEWS 24	Nov 30	Files VETU and VETB to have open access
NEWS 25	Dec 10	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
NEWS 26	Dec 10	DGENE BLAST Homology Search

NEWS EXPRESS	August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:17:39 ON 13 DEC 2001

=> file .gary
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.21 0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:17:45 ON 13 DEC 2001

FILE 'CANCERLIT' ENTERED AT 15:17:45 ON 13 DEC 2001

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:17:45 ON 13 DEC 2001
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=> amino sugar and antibod? and (lyophil or freeze-dried)
OR IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s amino sugar and antibod? and (lyophil or freeze-dried)
L1 0 AMINO SUGAR AND ANTIBOD? AND (LYOPHIL OR FREEZE-DRIED)

=> s amino sugar and antibod? and (lyophil? or freeze-dried)
L2 2 AMINO SUGAR AND ANTIBOD? AND (LYOPHIL? OR FREEZE-DRIED)

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3 1 DUP REM L2 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:266757 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA68:69261
TITLE: LEISHMANIA-DONOVANI PHYSICOCHEMICAL IMMUNOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF EXCRETED FACTOR FROM PROMASTIGOTES.
AUTHOR(S): EL-ON J; SCHNUR L F; GREENBLATT C L
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. MED. PROTOZOOL., CENT. INFECT. TROP. DIS., HEB. UNIV.-HADASSAH MED. SCH., JERUSALEM, ISR.
SOURCE: EXP PARASITOL, (1979) 47 (2), 254-269.
CODEN: EXPAAA. ISSN: 0014-4894.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Leishmanial excreted factor (EF) from promastigote cultures was enriched from the crude product by differential precipitation with ammonium sulfate and perchloric acid, followed by column chromatography; and by boiling EF-**antibody** complex. Boiling destroyed the **antibody**, releasing the EF, which retained its ability to precipitate **antibody**. Enriched EF from L. donovani promastigotes was a highly negatively charged, carbohydrate-like material with a MW of .apprx. 33,000, when monitored against a series of protein markers by gel filtration. Its ability to precipitate with **antibody** was unimpaired by boiling **lyophilization**, pH changes from 1-11, treatment with high concentrations of NaCl, 10% phosphotungstic acid in 10% HCl, 0.6 M perchloric acid, 5% H2SO4, acetone or dioxan. It did not absorb at wavelengths between 220-750 nm. Treatment with trypsin, pronase, neuraminidase and hyaluronidase did not affect its activity. Biochemical analysis showed that enriched EF contains carbohydrates, but no protein, lipid, triglycerides, fatty acids, DNA, RNA, pentoses, **amino sugars**, sialic or uronic acid were found. Precipitation of EF by **antibody** was studied and the optimal molecular proportions for complete precipitation determined. EF-**antibody** complex, prepared at optimal proportions, and EF complexed with methylated bovine serum albumin, like EF alone, did not elicit **antibody** production in rabbits. EF in 0.5% phenol-saline elicited a delayed skin response of induration and erythema in guinea pigs cured of L. enriettii. Elevated temperature increased the release of EF from promastigotes, while the presence of trypsin acting at 37.degree. C seemed to inhibit this effect slightly. Fractionation of mechanically broken promastigotes, by differential centrifugation and stepwise sucrose gradients, revealed a factor that precipitated rabbit **antibody** against whole promastigotes. This factor was associated with the soluble, organelle-free fraction and resembled EF when monitored by gel diffusion. This factor did not migrate when the complete extract from the broken promastigotes was run in immunoelectrophoresis. Boiling the extract for 5 min released a factor, which migrated to the anode. This factor appeared to be associated with another component in the promastigote, from which it dissociated on boiling. Boiling hamster tissues infected with leishmanial amastigotes, i.e., spleens containing L. donovani and epididymides containing L. tropica, also released factors similar to EF. These precipitated **antibody** in the same way, producing precipitations arcs that were continuous with those formed by EF from the homologous promastigotes. EF acted as a conditioner for culture promastigotes. Conditioned cultures showed maximal growth before similar, unconditioned cultures. Both types of culture produced equal numbers of promastigotes per unit volume by the end of exponential growth.

=> file uspatfull europatfull

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	5.61	5.82

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:20:50 ON 13 DEC 2001

FILE 'EUROPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:20:50 ON 13 DEC 2001

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=> s amino sugar and antibod? and (lyophil? or freeze-dried)
L4          316 AMINO SUGAR AND ANTIBOD? AND (LYOPHIL? OR FREEZE-DRIED)

=> d ibib abs 1

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 316  USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2001:228953  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Compounds and their uses
INVENTOR(S):             Martin-Lomas, Manuel, Seville, Spain
                         Rademacher, Thomas William, Oxford, Great Britain
                         Caro, Hugo Norberto, London, Great Britain
                         Francois, Irene, Woking, Great Britain

                              NUMBER       KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2001050900      A1   20011213
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2001-798005     A1   20010302  (9)

                                NUMBER        DATE
                         ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    US 2000-203599     20000512 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    DANN DORFMAN HERRELL & SKILLMAN, SUITE 720, 1601
MARKET
                         STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103-2307
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      15 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:              2068
AB     Compounds having a mimetic or antagonistic property of an inositol
       phosphoglycan, and the uses of these compounds are disclosed, together
       with the use, e.g. to treat a condition ameliorated by administration
of
       an IPG second messenger or an IPG antagonist thereof. In particular,
the
       compounds are based on the 1,6 linkage of a sugar residue and a
       cyclitol.


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:17:39 ON 13 DEC 2001)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 15:17:45
     ON 13 DEC 2001
L1             0 S AMINO SUGAR AND ANTIBOD? AND (LYOPHIL OR FREEZE-DRIED)
L2             2 S AMINO SUGAR AND ANTIBOD? AND (LYOPHIL? OR FREEZE-DRIED)
L3             1 DUP REM L2 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

     FILE 'USPATFULL, EUROPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:20:50 ON 13 DEC 2001
L4           316 S AMINO SUGAR AND ANTIBOD? AND (LYOPHIL? OR FREEZE-DRIED)

=> s l4 and surfactant
L5            72 L4 AND SURFACTANT

=> s l5 and storage
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L6 28 L5 AND STORAGE

=> s l6 and (glucosamine or N-methyl-glucosamine or galactosamine or neuraminic)
L7 19 L6 AND (GLUCOSAMINE OR N-METHYL-GLUCOSAMINE OR GALACTOSAMINE OR NEURAMINIC)

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 19 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-19 ab ti

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 19 USPATFULL
AB The invention provides a drug-oligomer conjugate having the following general formula: ##STR1##

wherein D is a therapeutic drug moiety; H and H' are each a hydrophilic moiety, independently selected from the group consisting of straight or branched PEG polymers having from 2 to 130 PEG subunits, and sugars; L is a lipophilic moiety selected from the group consisting of alkyl groups having 2-26 carbon atoms, cholesterol, adamantane and fatty acids; o is a number from 1 to the maximum number of covalent bonding sites on H; m+n+p together have a value of at least one and not exceeding the total number of covalent bonding sites on D for the --H', --L and --H--L substituents; the H--L bond(s) are hydrolyzable and the D--L' bond(s), when present, are hydrolyzable; the conjugate being further characterized by one of the following: (i) m is 0 and p is at least 1; (ii) n is 0 and p is at least 1; (iii) m and n are each 0 and p
is at least 1; (iv) p is 0 and m and n are each at least 1. The therapeutic drug moiety is preferably a therapeutic protein or peptide, preferably insulin or a functional equivalent thereof.
TI Amphiphilic drug-oligomer conjugates with hydroyzable lipophile components and methods for making and using the same

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 19 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 WILA
ABEN Medicinal compositions for treating, ameliorating or preventing diseases
with sensitivity to 3,6-anhydrogalactopyranose represented by formula (1): <image> foods, drinks, cosmetics, etc. containing as the active ingredient at least one member selected from the group consisting of the
above-mentioned compound, its aldehyde, its hydrate and 2-O-methylated derivatives thereof and soluble sugar compounds containing the above compound. This compound also shows, for example, an apoptosis-inducing activity, a carcinostatic activity and inhibitory activities on the production of active oxygen, lipid peroxide radicals and NO, which makes
it useful also as the active ingredient of antioxidants and preservatives.

TIEN DRUGS, FOODS OR DRINKS WITH THE USE OF ALGAE-DERIVED PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCES.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 19 USPATFULL
AB The present invention concerns **lyophilized** pharmaceutical preparations of G-CSF that contain maltose, raffinose, sucrose, trehalose or **amino sugar** as stabilizing agents. In additon the invention concerns a process for the production of

stabilized **lyophilisates** as well as the use of maltose, raffinose, sucrose, trehalose or **amino sugar** as stabilizing agents of pharmaceutical agents containing G-CSF.

TI Stable **lyophilized** pharmaceutical preparations of G-CSF

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 19 USPATFULL

AB An microparticle composition and its method of use in drug delivery and diagnostic applications are disclosed. Also disclosed are methods of storing and administering drug compounds at high concentration in condensed-phase microparticles.

TI Microparticles with high drug loading

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 19 USPATFULL

AB A method of delivering a therapeutic compound to an in vivo target site having a selected pH, temperature, ligand concentration or binding-molecule characteristic. The method includes entrapping the therapeutic compound in an encapsulated microparticle composition that, when exposed to a selected target stimulus related to pH, temperature, radiation, or the presence of a selected ligand or ion-channel activator, decondenses to release compound into the target site. The encapsulated microparticle composition consists of a condensed-phase particle matrix containing the compound to be delivered in entrapped form, and a stimulus-responsive lipid bilayer membrane formed around the

matrix. Localized perturbation of the lipid membrane, and influx of monovalent counterions into the polymer matrix, in response to the selected target stimulus, causes matrix swelling and compound release from the particles.

TI Method of delivering a lipid-coated condensed-phase microparticle composition

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 19 USPATFULL

AB A microparticle composition for use in compound delivery, when the composition is exposed to a selected target stimulus related to pH, temperature, radiation, or the presence of a selected ligand or ion-channel activator, is disclosed. The composition includes a condensed-phase particle matrix containing the compound to be delivered in entrapped form, and a stimulus-responsive lipid bilayer membrane formed around the matrix. Localized perturbation of the lipid membrane, and influx of monovalent counterions into the polymer matrix, in response to the selected target stimulus, causes matrix swelling and compound release from the particles.

TI Lipid-coated condensed-phase microparticle composition

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 19 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 WILA

TIEN CONDENSED-PHASE MICROPARTICLE COMPOSITION AND METHOD.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 19 USPATFULL

AB An microparticle composition and its method of use in drug delivery and diagnostic applications are disclosed. Also disclosed are methods of storing and administering drug compounds at high concentration in condensed-phase microparticles.

TI Condensed-phase microparticle composition and method

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 19 USPATFULL

AB A liquid preparation of antithrombin-III (AT-III), comprising an AT-III and an organic acid, a salt thereof, a sugar sulfate or a **surfactant** as a stabilizer, and a liquid preparation of AT-III, having a pH of 9-10. The preparation of the present invention is stable after long-term preservation and poses no clinical problems in terms of

pharmacological effects and safety. The preparation is more advantageous
than **lyophilized** preparations in that it does not require dissolution in injectable distilled water and can be used easily. Accordingly, the preparation is clinically very useful.
TI Liquid preparation of antithrombin-III and stabilizing method therefor

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 19 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 WILA
ABEN A liquid antithrombin III (AT-III) preparation comprising AT-III and a stabilizer such as an organic acid, a salt thereof, a sugar sulfate or a **surfactant**, and having a pH value of 9 to 10. It is stable even when stored for long and is clinically nonproblematic at all in respect of both the pharmacological effect and the safety. Further it is
advantageous in that it can readily be administered because it need not be dissolved in distilled water for injection unlike dried preparations. Therefore this preparation is extremely useful from the clinical viewpoint.

TIEN LIQUID ANTITHROMBIN III PREPARATION AND METHOD OF STABILIZING THE SAME.

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 19 USPATFULL
AB Growth of Acinetobacter Sp. ATCC 31012 on various substrates and under varying conditions has been used to produce two classes of extracellular
microbial protein-associated lipopolysaccharides (the "emulsans") which,
on a weight-for-weight basis, are probably the most efficient emulsifiers discovered and which possess certain characteristics that permit these unique extracellular microbial lipopolysaccharides to be widely used in cleaning oil-contaminated vessels, oil spill management, and enhanced oil recovery by chemical flooding. These classes have been named .alpha.-emulsans and .beta.-emulsans, both of which have substantially the same polymer backbone but differ from each other in certain important structural aspects. Emulsans and apoemulsans, both of which biopolymers are strongly anionic, exhibit a high degree of specificity in the emulsification of hydrocarbon substrates which contain both aliphatic and cyclic components. In addition, these extracellular microbial polysaccharides as well as their O-deacylated and N-deacylated derivatives are adsorbed on and capable of flocculating
aluminosilicate ion-exchangers, such as kaolin and bentonite.
TI .alpha.Emulsans

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 19 USPATFULL
AB Growth of Acinetobacter Sp. ATCC 31012 on various substrates and under varying conditions has been used to produce two classes of extracellular
microbial protein-associated lipopolysaccharides (the "emulsans") which,
on a weight-for-weight basis, are probably the most efficient emulsifiers discovered and which possess certain characteristics that permit these unique extracellular microbial lipopolysaccharides to be widely used in cleaning oil-contaminated vessels, oil spill management, and enhanced oil recovery by chemical flooding. Emulsans and apoemulsans, both of which biopolymers are strongly anionic, exhibit a high degree of specificity in the emulsification of hydrocarbon substrates which contain both aliphatic and cyclic components. In addition, these extracellular microbial polysaccharides as well as their

O-deacylated and N-deacylated derivatives are adsorbed on and capable of flocculating aluminosilicate ion-exchangers, such as kaolin and bentonite.

TI Polyanionic heteropolysaccharide biopolymers

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 19 USPATFULL

AB Growth of Acinetobacter Sp. ATCC 31012 on various substrates and under varying conditions has been used to produce two classes of extracellular microbial protein-associated lipopolysaccharides (the "emulsans") which, on a weight-for-weight basis, are probably the most efficient emulsifiers discovered and which possess certain characteristics that permit these unique extracellular microbial lipopolysaccharides to be widely used in cleaning oil-contaminated vessels, oil spill management, and enhanced oil recovery by chemical flooding. Base hydrolysis under mild conditions of the emulsans and apoemulsans produces derivatives (the ".psi.-emulsans" and "apo-.psi.-emulsans", respectively) which are completely N-acylated and partially to completely O-deacylated. Emulsans and apoemulsans, both of which biopolymers are strongly anionic, exhibit a high degree of specificity in the emulsification of hydrocarbon substrates which contain both aliphatic and cyclic components. In addition, these extracellular microbiol polysaccharides as well as their O-deacylated and N-deacylated derivatives are adsorbed on and capable of flocculating aluminosilicate ion-exchangers, such as kaolin and bentonite.

TI .psi.-Emulsans

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 19 USPATFULL

AB Growth of Acinetobacter Sp. ATCC 31012 on various substrates and under varying conditions has been used to produce two classes of extracellular microbial protein-associated lipopolysaccharides (the "emulsans") which, on a weight-for-weight basis, are probably the most efficient emulsifiers discovered and which possess certain characteristics that permit these unique extracellular microbial lipopolysaccharides to be widely used in cleaning oil-contaminated vessels, oil spill management, and enhanced oil recovery by chemical flooding. These classes have been named .alpha.-emulsans and .beta.-emulsans, both of which have substantially the same polymer backbone but differ from each other in certain important structural aspects. Deproteinization of emulsans by hot phenol extraction produces the lipopolysaccharide components (the "apoemulsans") of each of such emulsans, which components have been shown to be completely N-acylated and partially O-acylated heteropolysaccharides made up of a major amounts of D-**galactosamine** and an aminouronic acid, the O-lipoacyl portions of such apoemulsans containing varying percentages of fatty acid esters in which the fatty acids contain from about 10 to about 18 carbon atoms. Base hydrolysis under mild conditions of the emulsans and apoemulsans produces derivatives (the ".psi.-emulsans" and "apo-.psi.-emulsans", respectively) which are completely N-acylated and partially to completely O-deacylated. Base hydrolysis under strong conditions of any of these products produces another derivate (the "proemulsans") which is

completely O-deacylated and is partially N-deacylated. Emulsans and apoemulsans, both of which biopolymers are strongly anionic, exhibit a high degree of specificity in the emulsification of hydrocarbon substrates which contain both aliphatic and cyclic components. In addition, these extracellular microbial polysaccharides as well as their O-deacylated and N-deaclated derivatives are adsorbed on and capable of flocculating aluminosilicate ion-exchangers, such as kaolin and bentonite.

TI Proemulsans

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 19 USPATFULL

AB Growth of Acinetobacter Sp. ATCC 31012 on various substrates and under varying conditions has been used to produce two classes of extracellular microbial protein-associated lipopolysaccharides (the "emulsans") which, on a weight-for-weight basis, are probably the most efficient emulsifiers discovered and which possess certain characteristics that permit these unique extracellular microbial lipopolysaccharides to be widely used in cleaning oil-contaminated vessels, oil spill management, and enhanced oil recovery by chemical flooding. These classes have been named .alpha.-emulsans and .beta.-emulsans, both of which have substantially the same polymer backbone but differ from each other in certain important structural aspects. Deproteinization of emulsans by hot phenol extraction produces the lipopolysaccharide components (the "apoemulsans") of each of such emulsans, which components have been shown to be completely N-acylated and partially O-acylated heteropolysaccharides made up of a major amounts of D-**galactosamine** and an aminouronic acid, the O-lipoacyl portions of such apoemulsans containing varying percentages of fatty acid esters in which the fatty acids contain from about 10 to about 18 carbon atoms. Base hydrolysis under mild conditions of the emulsans and apoemulsans produces derivatives (the ".psi.-emulsans" and "apo-.psi.-emulsans", respectively) which are completely N-acylated and partially to completely O-deacylated. Base hydrolysis under strong conditions of any of these products produces another derivate (the "proemulsans") which is completely O-deacylated and is partially N-deacylated. Emulsans and apoemulsans, both of which biopolymers are strongly anionic, exhibit a high degree of specificity in the emulsification of hydrocarbon substrates which contain both aliphatic and cyclic components. In addition, these extracellular microbial polysaccharides as well as their O-deacylated and N-deaclated derivatives are adsorbed on and capable of flocculating aluminosilicate ion-exchangers, such as kaolin and bentonite.

TI Apo-.psi.-emulsans

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 19 USPATFULL

AB Growth of Acinetobacter Sp. ATCC 31012 on various substrates and under varying conditions has been used to produce two classes of extracellular microbial protein-associated lipopolysaccharides (the "emulsans") which, on a weight-for-weight basis, are probably the most efficient emulsifiers discovered and which possess certain characteristics that permit these unique extracellular microbial lipopolysaccharides to be widely used in cleaning oil-contaminated vessels, oil spill management,

and enhanced oil recovery by chemical flooding. These classes have been named .alpha.-emulsans and .beta.-emulsans, both of which have substantially the same polymer backbone but differ from each other in certain important structural aspects. Deproteinization of emulsans by hot phenol extraction produces the lipopolysaccharide components (the "apoemulsans") of each of such emulsans, which components have been shown to be completely N-acylated and partially O-acylated heteropolysaccharides made up of a major amounts of D-**galactosamine** and an aminouronic acid, the O-lipoacyl portions of such apoemulsans containing varying percentages of fatty acid esters in which the fatty acids contain from about 10 to about 18 carbon atoms.

Base hydrolysis under mild conditions of the emulsans and apoemulsans produces derivatives (the ".psi.-emulsans" and "apo-.psi.-emulsans", respectively) which are completely N-acylated and partially to completely O-deacylated. Base hydrolysis under strong conditions of any of these products produces another derivate (the "proemulsans") which is

completely O-deacylated and is partially N-deacylated. Emulsans and apoemulsans, both of which biopolymers are strongly anionic, exhibit a high degree of specificity in the emulsification of hydrocarbon substrates which contain both aliphatic and cyclic components. In addition, these extracellular microbial polysaccharides as well as their

O-deacylated and N-deaclated derivatives are adsorbed on and capable of flocculating aluminosilicate ion-exchangers, such as kaolin and bentonite.

TI Apo-.alpha.-emulsans

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 19 USPATFULL

AB Growth of Acinetobacter Sp. ATCC 31012 on various substrates and under varying conditions has been used to produce two classes of extracellular

microbial protein-associated lipopolysaccharides (the "emulsans") which,

on a weight-for-weight basis, are probably the most efficient emulsifiers discovered and which possess certain characteristics that permit these unique extracellular microbial lipopolysaccharides to be widely used in cleaning oil contaminated vessels, oil spill management, and enhanced oil recovery by chemical flooding. These classes have been named .alpha.-emulsans and .beta.-emulsans, both of which have substantially the same polymer backbone but differ from each other in certain important structural aspects. Deproteinization of emulsans by hot phenol extraction produces the lipopolysaccharide components (the "apoemulsans") of each of such emulsans, which components have been shown to be completely N-acylated and partially O-acylated heteropolysaccharides made up of a major amounts of D-**galactosamine** and an aminouronic acid, the O-lipoacyl portions of such apoemulsans containing varying percentages of fatty acid esters in which the fatty acids contain from about 10 to about 18 carbon atoms.

Base hydrolysis under mild conditions of the emulsans and apoemulsans produces derivatives (the ".psi.-emulsans" and "apo-.psi.-emulsans", respectively) which are completely N-acylated and partially to completely O-deacylated. Base hydrolysis under strong conditions of any of these products produces another derivate (the "proemulsans") which is

completely O-deacylated and is partially N-deacylated. Emulsans and apoemulsans, both of which biopolymers are strongly anionic, exhibit a high degree of specificity in the emulsification of hydrocarbon

substrates which contain both aliphatic and cyclic components. In addition, these extracellular microbial polysaccharides as well as their O-deacylated and N-deaclated derivatives are adsorbed on and capable of flocculating aluminosilicate ion-exchangers, such as kaolin and bentonite.

TI Apo-.beta.-emulsans

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 19 USPATFULL

AB Growth of Arthrobacter Sp. ATCC 31012 on ethanol has been used to produce a new class of extracellular micro bial protein-associated lipopolysaccharides (the ".alpha.-emulsans") which, on a weight-for-weight basis, are probably the most efficient emulsifiers discovered and which possess certain characteristics that permit these unique extracellular microbial lipopolysaccharides to be widely used in cleaning oil-contaminated vessels, oil spill management, and enhanced oil recovery by chemical flooding. Deproteinization of .alpha.-emulsans by hot phenol extraction produces the lipopolysaccharide components (the "apo-.alpha.-emulsans") of such .alpha.-emulsans, which components have been shown to be completely N-acylated and partially O-acylated heteropolysaccharides made up of major amounts of D-**galactosamine** and an aminouronic acid, the O-lipoacyl portions of such apo-.alpha.-emulsans containing at least 5 percent by weight of fatty acid esters in which the fatty acids contain from about 10 to about 18 carbon atoms. .alpha.-Emulsans and apo-.alpha.-emulsans, both of which biopolymers are strongly anionic, exhibit a high degree of specificity in the emulsification of hydrocarbon substrates which contain both aliphatic and cyclic components. In addition, these extracellular microbial polysaccharides as well as their O-deacylated and N-deacylated derivatives are adsorbed on and capable of flocculating aluminosilicate ion-exchangers, such as kaolin and bentonite.

TI Production of .alpha.-emulsans

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 19 USPATFULL

AB Growth of Arthrobacter Sp. ATCC 31012 on fatty acid substrates produces a new class of extracellular microbial protein-associated lipopolysaccharides (the ".alpha.-emulsans"). Deproteinization of .alpha.-emulsans by hot phenol extraction produces the lipopolysaccharide components (the "apo-.alpha.-emulsans") of such emulsans, which components have been shown to be completely N-acylated and partially O-acylated heteropolysaccharides made up of major amounts of D-**galactosamine** and an aminouronic acid, such apo-.alpha.-emulsans containing at least 5 percent by weight of O-substituted fatty acid esters in which the fatty acids contain from about 10 to about 18 carbon atoms. .alpha.-Emulsans and apo-.alpha.-emulsans, both of which biopolymers are strongly anionic, exhibit a high degree of specificity in the emulsification of hydrocarbon substrates which contain both aliphatic and cyclic components. In addition, these extracellular microbial polysaccharides as well as their O-deacylated and N-deacylated derivatives are adsorbed on and capable of flocculating aluminosilicate ion-exchangers, such as kaolin and bentonite.

TI Production of .alpha.-emulsans

=> d ibib abs 10
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in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):ab]
'AB]' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):ab

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 19 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 WILA
ABEN A liquid antithrombin III (AT-III) preparation comprising AT-III and a
stabilizer such as an organic acid, a salt thereof, a sugar sulfate or
a **surfactant**, and having a pH value of 9 to 10. It is stable
even when stored for long and is clinically nonproblematic at all in
respect of both the pharmacological effect and the safety. Further it
is
advantageous in that it can readily be administered because it need not
be dissolved in distilled water for injection unlike dried
preparations. Therefore this preparation is extremely useful from the
clinical viewpoint.

=> d 10

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 19 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 653212 EUROPATFULL ED 19991212 EW 199520 FS OS STA B
TIEN LIQUID ANTITHROMBIN III PREPARATION AND METHOD OF STABILIZING THE SAME.
TIDE ANTITHROMBIN-III-ZUSAMMENSETZUNG IN FLUeSSIGER FORM UND VERFAHREN ZU
IHRER STABILISIERUNG.
TIFR PREPARATION LIQUIDE D'ANTITHROMBINE III ET PROCEDE POUR SA
STABILISATION.
IN URIYU, Katsuhiro, The Green Cross Corporation, Cent. Res. Lab., 25-1,
Shodaiohtani 2-chome, Hirakata-shi, Osaka 573, JP;
OHMIZU, Akimasa, The Green Cross Corporation, Cent. Res. Lab., 25-1,
Shodaiohtani 2-chome, Hirakata-shi, Osaka 573, JP;
FUKUYAMA, Hajime, The Green Cross Corporation, Cent. Res. lab., 25-1,
Shodaiohtani 2-chome, Hirakata-shi, Osaka 573, JP;
TAKECHI, Kazuo, The Green Cross Corporation, Cent.lRes. Lab., 25-1,
Shodaiohtani 2-chome, Hirakata-shi, Osaka 573, JP;
YOKOYAMA, Kazumasa, The Green Cross Corporation, 3-3, Imabashi 1-chome,
Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 541, JP
PA THE GREEN CROSS CORPORATION, 3-3, Imabashi 1-chome Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi
Osaka 541, JP
SO Wila-EPZ-1995-H20-T1b
DS R BE; R CH; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FR; R GB; R IT; R LI; R NL; R SE
PIT EPA1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG (Internationale Anmeldung)
PI EP 653212 A1 19950517
OD 19950517
AI EP 1994-910601 19940405
PRAI JP 1993-100117 19930405
JP 1993-328205 19931224
JP 1994-5073 19940121
RLI WO 94-JP563 940405 INTAKZ
WO 9422471 941013 INTPNR

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IC      ICM  A61K037-64
        ICS  A61K047-12     A61K009-08


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:17:39 ON 13 DEC 2001)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 15:17:45
     ON 13 DEC 2001
L1             0 S AMINO SUGAR AND ANTIBOD? AND (LYOPHIL OR FREEZE-DRIED)
L2             2 S AMINO SUGAR AND ANTIBOD? AND (LYOPHIL? OR FREEZE-DRIED)
L3             1 DUP REM L2 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

     FILE 'USPATFULL, EUROPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:20:50 ON 13 DEC 2001
L4           316 S AMINO SUGAR AND ANTIBOD? AND (LYOPHIL? OR FREEZE-DRIED)
L5            72 S L4 AND SURFACTANT
L6            28 S L5 AND STORAGE
L7            19 S L6 AND (GLUCOSAMINE OR N-METHYL-GLUCOSAMINE OR GALACTOSAMINE
L8            19 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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